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ST. *James's, June* 1. The following Addreſs has been preſented to Her Majeſty.

To ANNE, *Queen of* Great Britain, *&c.*

The grateful and humble Addreſs of the People commonly called Quakers, from their Yearly Meeting in *London*, this 28th Day of the Third Month called *May*, 1708. introduc'd by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, principal Secretary of State.

WE *having good Cauſe to commemorate the manifold Mercies of God vouchſafed to this united Kingdom of* Great Britain, *believe it our Duty to make our humble Acknowledgments, firſt to the divine Majeſty, and next to the Queen, for the Liberty we do enjoy under her kind and favourable Government; with hearty Deſires and Prayers to Almighty God (who hath hitherto diſappointed the miſchievous and wicked Deſigns of her Enemies, both foreign and domeſtick) that he will ſo effectually replaniſh the Queen's Heart, together with thoſe of her Great Council, with his divine Wiſdom; that Righteouſneſs, Juſtice and Moderation (which are the Ornaments of the Queen's Reign, and which exalts a Nation) may be increaſed and promoted.*

And we take this Opportunity, to give the Queen the renewed Aſſurance of our hearty Affection to the preſent eſtabliſht Government; and that we will, as a People, in our reſpective Stations, according to our peaceable Principles, by the Grace of God, approve our ſelves in all Fidelity the Queen's faithful and obedient Subjects; and as ſuch, conclude with fervent Prayers to the Lord of Hoſts, that after a proſperous, ſafe and long Reign in this Life, Thou, O Queen, mayſt be bleſt with an eternal Crown of Glory.

Which Addreſs Her Majeſty receiv'd very graciouſly, and thank'd them for theſe Aſſurances of their Duty, and aſſur'd them She would continue Her Protection to them.

Venice, May 25. *N. S.* We hear from Rome, That the Apprehenſions which the Malteſe were under are wholly remov'd, and that thoſe Gallies which were deſign'd for Tranſports, to carry Men into Civita Vecchia, to their Relief, are now order'd to cruiſe on the Coaſt of Italy. They write from Naples, That they had lately diſcover'd a Correſpondence between ſome Perſons of Quality and the French Court. This Intelligence was firſt made known to the Viceroy by a Shoemaker's Servant, whoſe Maſter was ſeiz'd thereupon, and his Houſe ſearch'd; where were found a Standard of the Duke of Anjou, and a parcel of Letters directed to Perſons diſaffected to the Government of his Catholick Majeſty. Upon Notice that theſe Papers were in the Viceroy's Hands, the Phyſician and Steward of the Duke of Madelona fled to a Convent of Carthuſians, but the Viceroy ſent ſome Files of Muſquetiers, and took 'em by force out of the Cloyſter. The Duke himſelf was taken into Cuſtody within few Days after his Servants were apprehended, and is committed to the Caſtle Nuovo. There are various Reports concerning the Impriſonment of this Nobleman, who has the greateſt Eſtate of any in the Kingdom of Naples; it is not yet known of what he is particularly accus'd, but the Archbiſhop of Naples has excommunicated the Soldiers who violated the Sanctuary of a Religious Houſe. The Count de Litta is arriv'd at Florence; and it is ſaid that he demands 50000 Piſtoles, as a Contribution from the Duke. The Differences between the Imperial Court and this Republick are now wholly adjuſted, and 'tis thought the Prince Hercolani will ſoon make his publick Entry. Signior Tiepolo, who is lately return'd from his Embaſſy to France, is preparing to go from this State to Vienna, in the ſame Character.

Hamburg, June 1. *N. S.* On the 19th of the laſt Month, the Citizens came to a Reſolution of accepting the Commiſſion, whereby the Emperor conſtitutes his Envoy-Extraordinary Count Schonborn, and the Miniſters appointed by the Kings of Sweden and Pruſſia, the Elector of Hanover and Duke of Wolfenbuttel, Mediators of a Reconciliation between the Magiſtracy and People of Hamburg. This Acceptance had in it a Condition that no foreign Troops ſhould be admitted into the City; but the Miniſters inſiſted on the Entrance of Troops, and would in no wiſe recede from that Demand. Whereupon the Burghers agreed, on the 24th, that each Miniſter ſhould have a Guard of 400 Foot, and 60 Horſe, with the following Terms. Firſt, That thoſe Forces ſhould be no otherwiſe employ'd, than in ſecuring their Perſons and Commiſſion from Inſults. Secondly, That the Garriſon of the Town ſhould take the Oath to his Imperial Majeſty. Thirdly, That the reſt of the Troops about the Town, ſhould immediately retire. Fourthly, That the Town ſhould be aſſur'd that the Forces ſhall march out as ſoon as the Commiſſion ſhall be finiſh'd. Theſe Articles were mutually conſented to, and Yeſterday 2000 Foot and 300 Horſe march'd into the City at different Gates, at the ſame time. One of the factious Citizens, who behav'd himſelf inſolently at their Entrance, was impriſon'd. The Command of this Guard, 'tis ſuppos'd, will be given to Lieutenant-General Welling. The Imperial Miniſter came into the Town yeſterday, and this Day the others are expected.

Hamburg, June 5. *N. S.* Since the Imperial Commiſſioners came into this Town, the Garriſon has taken the Oath to the Emperor; and Count Schonborn has choſen part of them for his Guard. On the third Inſtant they gave Orders for ſeizing, in the Night, the chief Promoters of the late Diſturbances; but the famous Preacher Krumbholtz, and another leading Man in the Inſurrections of the People call'd Stilke, were the only Perſons who were apprehended. A Reward of 100 Crowns is promis'd to ſuch, who ſhall diſcover any of thoſe factious Citizens; and Proclamation made, That any who ſhall conceal 'em, ſhall be puniſh'd as Principals. The Command of the Guard, appointed for the Miniſters is not yet ſettled. The Miniſters of Sweden and Wolfenbuttel declare for Lieutenant-General Welling; and thoſe of Pruſſia and Hanover, for Major General Druchieben. The Troops of the Circle remain ſtill in their Camp before the Town; and, 'tis ſaid, they will not march 'till the Charge of the Expedition ſhall be ſettled between the Magiſtrates and General Guildenſtiern.

Bruſſels, June 7. *N. S.* Letters from Saragoſſa by the way of France of the 15th of laſt Month adviſe, That the Enemy had made a Detachment of 4000 Men, in order to make themſelves Maſters of Monranana, and the Bridge on the River Nogera, by which means they might be at liberty to paſs the Mountains of Rouſſillon, and join the Duke of Noailles; but the Allies having receiv'd Intelligence of this diſpoſition, poſted 900 Germans, ſuſtain'd by 6000 Miquelets, who were cover'd in the Faſtneſſes of the Country, to intercept their March. The Officers who commanded the Enemies Detachment, obſerving only the 900 Germans, march'd up to attack 'em: The Germans ſtood their Ground to receive 'em, while the Miquelets came up, and ſurrounding 'em, attack'd their Troops with ſuch vigour, that they kill'd and took 1500 Men. The reſt of the Enemy who were in this Action retir'd to Monion. Other Advices from Spain ſay, that Admiral Leake had fallen in with a Fleet of French Barks laden with Ammunition and Proviſions, for the uſe of the Duke of Anjou's Forces in Catalonia, of which he had